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double standard in Oklahoma in favor of men and against womanhood. This court will extend to the prodigal daughter every right and every protection which is afforded the prodigal son. It is a false and vicious standard of morals which opens every door and bids welcome to the prodigal son, but closes every door except that of the grave to the prodigal daughter. We believe that, if any differences are made between men and women, they should be in favor of womanhood."

NOTE.—In *Sharon v. Hill*, 26 Fed. 337, 360, Deady, J., held that "as the world goes and is, the sin of incontinence in a man is compatible with the virtue of veracity, while in the case of a woman, common opinion is otherwise," and further declares it to be "a fact founded on common experience that incontinence in a man does not usually imply the moral degradation and insensibility that it does in a woman."

In *Matter of Wool*, 36 Mich. 299, Campbell, J., was of the opinion that the testimony of a woman against a lawyer with whom she had had illicit relations was "no more open to criticism on this account than (his), who was in the same moral complications, and equally interested in the results."

Commercial Use of College Name.—A candy manufacturer of Kansas City called one of his varieties "Vassar Chocolates," and put them up in packages on which appeared the name "Vassar," a likeness of a young lady wearing a mortarboard hat, an imitation of the college pennant, a college yell, and an imitation of the college seal, with the words "Vassar Chocolates" and "Always Fresh" substituted for the words "Vassar College" and "Purity and Wisdom." It was claimed in *Vassar College v. Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.*, 197 Federal Reporter, 982, among other things, that the use of the name and pictures were calculated to create in the public mind the impression that the chocolates were a particular favorite at Vassar College and with the students and alumnae, and that it tended to provoke discussion and reproach, to produce criticism and ridicule, and to depreciate the college in the eyes of the public, and an injunction was sought. The bill was dismissed, the court saying: "The injurious effects, if any, of the advertisements complained of are speculative in the highest degree. They seem to me to be largely creations of fancy, due to supersensitiveness and apprehension. They are lodged rather in a feeling of distaste on the part of those interested in Vassar College for seeing its name and insignia, inferentially, at least, linked with any commercial pursuit, than in any appreciable injury to its tangible property. I have not felt, and cannot feel, that any one could think less of this eminent institution by reason of the acts of defendants recited in this bill; and I believe it to be beyond the power of this court to take cognizance of the psychological injuries recited."